BENSON CULINARY WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

Financial Statements

December 31, 2006 and 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page Number
Accountant's Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	2
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Assets - Proprietary Fund	7
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets – Proprietary Fund	8
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund	9
Notes to Financial Statements	10



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<u>ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT</u>

Board of Trustees Benson Culinary Water Improvement District Benson, Utah

I have compiled the accompanying statements of net assets of the Benson Culinary Water Improvement District (the District) as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets and cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with the Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

A compilation is limited to presenting in the form of financial statements information that is the representation of management. I have not audited or reviewed the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on them.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 2 through 5, is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. I have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, I did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Reger, CM PC

MATTHEW REGEN, CPA, PC

June 8, 2007

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Benson Culinary Water Improvement District (the District), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the year ended December 31, 2006.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The total net assets of the District decreased during the calendar year 2006 by \$4,609 to a total of \$883,907.
- The total net assets of the District consist of \$767,085 in capital assets, net of related debt, \$19,000 in restricted net assets and \$97,822 in unrestricted net assets.
- The total long-term liabilities of the District were reduced \$22,225 during the calendar year 2006.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements are comprised of two components: 1) proprietary fund financial statements and 2) notes to the financial statements.

Fund financial statements - A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The District has a proprietary fund, as described below.

Proprietary funds – The District has one type of proprietary fund, an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The District's business-type activities are culinary water treatment and distribution. As determined by generally accepted accounting principles, the District's enterprise fund meets the criteria for major fund classification.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the District's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating. However, there will also be a need to consider other non-financial factors.

The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets presents information showing how the District's net assets changed during the fiscal year reported. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the

timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The statement of cash flows presents information on the cash receipts, cash payments and change in cash resulting from operations, investing and financing activities. This statement answers questions such as where did the cash come from, what was cash used for and what was the change in the cash balance during the reporting period.

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the information provided in the financial statements.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the District, assets exceeded liabilities by \$883,907.

By far, the largest portion of the District's net assets (87 percent) reflect its investment in capital assets (e.g., system improvements, machinery and equipment), less depreciation and any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other resources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

		Business-type Activities		
		2006	2005	
Current and other assets	\$	118,331	115,090	
Capital assets, net	-	1,154,751	1,185,597	
Total assets	-	1,273,082	1,300,687	
Long-term liabilities		3 87,6 66	40 9,8 91	
Other liabilities	-	1,509	2,280	
Total liabilities	-	389,175	412,171	
Invested in capital assets, net of debt		767,085	775,706	
Restricted		19 ,00 0	19 ,00 0	
Unrestricted	-	97 ,82 2	93,810	
Total net assets	\$.	883,907	888,516	

CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

		Business-ty	pe Activities
		2006	2005
Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$	92,109	82,5 50
Connection fees		6,697	16,203
Interest income		3,780	2,67 6
CDBG Grant	_		105,000
Total revenues		102,586	206,429
Expenses:			
Current expenses		61,508	64,442
Depreciation		30,846	30,816
Wages		5,082	9 ,80 0
Interest expense	_	9,759	9,920
Total expenses	_	107,195	114,978
Change in net assets		(4,609)	91,451
Net assets – beginning	_	888,516	797,065
Net assets – ending	\$ _	883,907	888,516

Significant changes in the business-type activities include a decrease in operating revenues of \$103,843 over the prior year. The decrease is attributable to not receiving any grants in 2006. Connection fees decreased by \$9,506 in 2006. Another significant change is a \$22,225 reduction in long-term debt due to regular principal payments.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets - The District's investment in capital assets for its business-type activities as of December 31, 2006, amounts to \$1,154,751 (net of accumulated depreciation). The District's investment in capital assets decreased for the current year by \$30,846 due to regular depreciation for the year.

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in the footnotes to this financial report.

Long-term liabilities – At December 31, 2006, the District had total bonded debt outstanding of \$387,666, which consists of water bonds used to build the water system.

Additional information on the outstanding debt obligations of the District can be found in the footnotes to this financial report.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report, or requests for additional financial information, should be addressed to the Benson Culinary Water Improvement District, Nick Galloway, 4411 West 3000 North, Benson, UT 84335.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BENSON CULINARY WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

<u>Assets</u>		<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Cash and investments	\$	89,897	75,381
Accounts receivable		20,654	31,929
Capital assets, net		1,154,751	1,185,597
Water rights		7,780	7,780
Total assets		1,273,082	1,300,687
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Non-current liabilities:		1,509	2,280
Due within one year		22,435	22,264
Due in more than one year		365,231	387,627
Total liabilities	•	389,175	412,171
Net Assets			
Investments in capital assets, net of related debt		7 67,0 8 5	775,706
Restricted		19,000	1 9,0 00
Unrestricted		97,822	93,810
Total net assets	\$	883,907	888,516

BENSON CULINARY WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

		<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Operating revenues:			
Services	\$	92, 109	82,550
Connection fees		6,697	16,203
CDBG Grant	_	-	105,000
Total operating revenues	_	98,806	203,753
Operating expenses:			
Current expenses		61,508	64,442
Depreciation		30,846	30,816
Wages		5,082	9,800
Total operating expenses		97,436	105,058
Operating income		1,370	98,695
Non-operating income (expense):			
Interest income		3,780	2,676
Interest expense		(9,759)	(9,920)
Total non-operating income (expense)		(5,979)	(7,244)
Change in net assets		(4,609)	91,451
Net assets - beginning of year	_	888,516	797,065
Net assets - end of year	\$ _	883,907	888,516

BENSON CULINARY WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

		<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Receipts from customers and users	\$	110,081	212,056
Payments to suppliers		(62,279)	(64,015)
Payments to employees		(5,082)	(9,800)
Net cash provided by operating activities		42,720	138,241
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Purchases of capital assets		_	(166,572)
Principal payments on bonds		(22,225)	(22,064)
Interest payments on bonds		(9,759)	(9,920)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	,	(31,984)	(198,556)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest on investments		3,780	2,676
Net cash provided by investing activities		3,780	2,676
The same provided by an example and a same and a same and a same and a same a same a same a same a same a same	•	3,700	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		14,516	(57,639)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		75,381	133,020
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	89,8 97	75,381
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash			
provided by operating activities:	•	1.050	00.605
Operating income	\$	1,370	98,695
Adjustments to reconcile operating income			
to net cash provided by operating activities: Depreciation	-	20.946	20.016
Change in assets and liabilities:		30,846	30,816
Decrease in accounts receivable		11,275	8,304
Decrease in accounts payable		•	426
Decrease in accounts payable		(771)	420
Total adjustments		41,350	39,546
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	42, 720	138,241

See accompanying notes and accountant's report.

BENSON CULINARY WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

The Benson Culinary Water Improvement District (the District) is a special district created to construct and maintain a culinary water distribution system for the residents of a portion of the unincorporated area of Cache County, Utah. The District is governed by a board of five trustees, each of which serves a four year term. The District is not a component unit of another organization.

Presentation

The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District has a single fund category – a proprietary fund. Proprietary funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be recovered primarily through user charges.

The accounting and reporting policies of the District relating to the accompanying financial statements conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) applicable to state and local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Governments are also required to follow the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued prior to December 1, 1989, which do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting

The District's proprietary fund is an enterprise fund and its records are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the fund are charges to customers for water and connection fees. Operating expenses for the fund include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenue and expenses.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include the water system improvements and equipment, are recorded at historical cost. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets used is charged as an expense against the District's operations. Accumulated depreciation is reported on the financial statements. Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Water system and improvements Equipment

50 years 5-7 years

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date of three months or less.

Equity Classifications

Equity in the financial statements is classified as net assets and displayed in three components:

- Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets.
- Restricted net assets Consists of net assets with constraints placed on the usage whether by 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors or laws and regulations of other governments; 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The District utilizes restricted net assets, before unrestricted net assets, to finance qualifying activities.
- Unrestricted net assets All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

Note 2 – Deposits and Investments

The District follows the requirements for the Utah Money Management Act (*Utah Code*, Section 51, Chapter 7) in handling its depository and temporary investment transactions. This Act requires the depositing of District's funds in a "qualified depository". The Act defines a "qualified depository" as any financial institution whose deposits are insured by an agency of the federal government and which has been certified by the Utah Commissioner of Financial Institutions as meeting the requirements of the Act and adhering to the rules of the Utah Money Management Council.

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned. The District does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2006 none of the District's bank balances were uninsured and uncollateralized.

Investments

The Act defines the types of securities authorized as appropriate investments for the District and the conditions for making investment transactions. Investment transactions may only be conducted through qualified depositories, certified dealers or directly with the issuers of the investment securities.

Statutes authorize the District to invest in negotiable or nonnegotiable deposits of qualified depositories and permitted negotiable depositories; repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements; commercial paper that is classified as "first tier" by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, one of which must be Moody's Investors Service or Standards & Poor's; bankers' acceptances; obligations of the United States Treasury including bills, notes and bonds; bonds, notes and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivisions of the state; fixed rate corporate obligations and variable rate securities rated "A" or higher, or the equivalent of "A" or higher, by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; shares or certificates in money market mutual fund as defined by the Act; and the Utah State Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (PTIF).

The Utah State Treasurer's Office operates the PTIF. The PTIF is available for investment of funds administered by any Utah public treasurer.

The PTIF is not registered with SEC as an investment company. The PTIF is authorized and regulated by the Act established the Money Management Council which oversees the activities of the state treasurer and the PTIF, and details the types of authorized investments. Deposits in the PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah, and participants share proportionally in any realized gains or losses on investments.

Note 2 – Deposits and Investments (continued)

The PTIF operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains and losses, net of administrations fees, of the PTIF are allocated based upon the participant's average daily balance. The fair value of the PTIF investment pool is approximately equal to the value of the pool shares.

The District's investments on December 31, 2006, consisted of the following:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Maturities	Quality Rating
		(Less than one year)	
State of Utah PTIF	\$ 77,380	\$ 77,380	Unrated
Collateralized money market	1,804	1,804	Unrated
	\$ 79,184	\$ 79,184	

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The District's policy for managing its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates is to comply with the Act. Section 51-7-11 of the Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested. The Act further limits the remaining term to maturity on all investments in commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, fixed rate negotiable deposits and fixed rate corporate obligations of 270 to 365 days or less. In addition, variable rate negotiable deposits and variable rate securities may not have remaining term to final maturity exceeding two years.

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The District's policy for reducing its exposure to credit risk is to comply with the Act as previously discussed. See the quality ratings on the investment schedules above.

Custodial Credit Risk – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District does not have a formal investment policy for custodial credit risk in regard to the custody of the District's investments.

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentrations of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of government's investment in a single issuer. The District's policy for reducing this risk of loss is to comply with the Rules of Money Management Council.

Note 3 – Receivables

The District has accounts receivable due from residential and commercial customers totaling \$20,654 on December 31, 2006.

Note 4 – Capital Assets

Capital asset changes occurring for the year ended December 31, 2006, are as follows:

	January 1, 2006	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2006
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,793	-		2,793
Total capital assets not				
being depreciated	2,793	-		2,793
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Water system	1,506,633	-	-	1,506,633
Equipment	6,239	-		6,239
Total capital assets				
being depreciated	1,512,872		-	1,512,872
Accumulated depreciation for:				
Water system	(325,259)	(30,132)	-	(355,391)
Equipment	(4,809)	(714)	-	(5,523)
Total accumulated				
depreciation	(330,068)	(30,846)		(360,914)
Total capital assets being				
depreciated, net	1,182,804	(30,846)		1,151,958
Total capital assets, net	\$ 1,185,597	(30,846)	_	1,154,751

Note 5 – Long-term Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following:

Bonds Payable

\$223,000 Water Bonds, Series 1992, due to the Utah State Division of Finance in annual installments of \$9,000 through September 2018. The bonds were issued without interest.

\$ 106,000

\$223,000 Water Bonds, Series 1992, due to the Utah State Division of Finance in annual installments of \$10,000 through January 2016. The bonds were issued without interest.

93,000

\$220,200 Water Bonds, Series 1993, due to the USDA Rural Development in monthly installments of \$1,082 including interest at 5.125% through June 2033.

<u>188,666</u>

Total bonds payable 387,666

Less current portion (22,435)

Long-term portion \$365,231

Long-term debt transactions for the year ended December 31, 2006, were as follows:

	Beginning			Ending	Due Within
	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	One Year
Bonds payable	\$ 409,891	•	(22,225)	387,666	22,435

The following is a summary of the annual payments to maturity:

Year Ending December 31,		Principal	Interest	Totals
2007	\$	22,435	9,549	31,984
2008		22,615	9,369	31,984
2009		22,805	9,1 79	31,984
2010		23,005	8,979	31,984
2011		23,215	8,769	31,984
20 12 -20 16		112,634	40,287	152,921
2017-2021		47,809	33,111	80,92 0
20 22-2026		41,079	23,841	64,920
2027-2031		53,047	11,873	64, 920
2032-203 3	_	19,022	731	19,753
Totals	\$	387,666	155,688	543,354

Note 6 - Restricted Net Assets

Restricted net assets represent amounts required to be maintained to satisfy third party agreements or legal requirements. On December 31, 2006 restricted net assets totaled \$19,000, which is the bond reserve required by the Utah State Division of Finance.